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### Political Life and Political Death.

The absence of all political respect for the States of the old Southern Confederacy s shown very strikingly in the indifference of both political parties to the election of Monday in Arkansas. The comparatively small interest in politics in that State itself

appears also in the light vote polled. On the other hand, the election in Vermont on Wednesday has commanded the inberest of the whole Union, North and South, as suggesting the drift of political sentiment where it has free normal expression. Vermont has a population of only about one-quarter that of Arkansas, yet the num- | to Congress. ber of its voters at a State election is usually not less than one-half that of Arkansas.

Vermont is as sure a Republican State as Arkansas is Democratic, yet in the one an election is always important as being in some wise symptomatic of political feeling of the most unadulterated sort;" meaning throughout the Union outside of the old Southern Confederacy, more especially in the year of a Presidential election, while to the other nobody pays any heed. The Vermont election was the leading feature of of all parties and in every circle of business of the Democrats of Arkansas, and very to the poils.

inquiry even in this campaign in which sneer and challenge: vital national interests are involved, for really no national issue will be voted on in them next November. Only a small garded only as an expression of opinion by the em part of their citizens will go to the polls, and of those all except a very few will vote for BRYAN and free silver as a matter of course. They would be equally solid for the Democratic candidate, no matter who he was or what issues he represented, whether they were "Democratic principles." or principles diametrically opposed to those of the party of JEFFERSON.

The inevitable consequence has been the loss to the South of all political respect. Even the Democratic party pays no heed ! to it, and does not need to pay any. BRYAN'S campaign is made wholly without reference to political opinion in these Southern States. The minority of their citizens possessing the suffrage will give him their Electoral votes as certainly as if they were puppets worked at his will and not reasonable beings.

Is not this a terrible humiliation for States once powerful in moulding American political sentiment and the birthplace of ican political history? The little Green Mountain State, the home of freedom of thought and discussion, has consequence as a political barometer, but elections in these eleven States no more indicate the opinion and conviction on great national issues absorbing the interest of all the rest

wholly by people incapable of thought. powerful States, four of which were noble members of the original Union of thirteen, while from the whole eleven came nine of the twenty-five Presidents of the Republic, including GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first.

# Beston's Latest Bean Crisis.

Not since Mr. MONTGOMERY SEARS seemed to be on the point of raising pork and beans on the same stalk had Boston been so excited over any bean question as it was last week by an edict of the Board of Police Commissioners.

It may be remembered that some years age the announcement was made that Mr. SEARS, a very wealthy Bostonian, had discovered in some antipodean land a breed of tree-climbing pigs with prehensile tails by which they hung from the branches of trees and assimilated the fattening food they had picked up thereunder. What first attracted Mr. SEARS's attention was that the pigs fattened in an inverted position. It is a saying among farmers that it takes a "bushel of corn to fatten a pig's tall," and for that reason all prudent farmers clip off the tails of their pigs immediately after wearing. Fattened in an inverted position the pigs would naturally begin to take on fat at the lower end, and they could be taken down just before the fat reached the tall. Thus that extremity could be preserved for roasting, and the

farmer could save his bushel of corn. The scheme with which Mr. SEARS was gredited was to import a number of pairs of these arboreal porkers and turn them into a yard set with bean poles from which the branches had not been out; to plant beans around the butts of these poles, and later to have pork and beans ripening simultaneously amid the branches. If we are not mistaken these pigs were of the marsupial order, and Mr. SEARS contemplated, as the crowning feature of his low, but at six-tenths of a mill per ton enterprise, to shell the ripened beans into the pouches of the fattened pigs and then drive his pork and bears to market on foot. The commotion which this announcement produced on Beacon Hill and in the then growing Back Bay compound can be imagined in greater space than would be

seemly for describing it. Evidently there was some hitch in the experiment, for the gastronomes of the old town quieted down, and nothing unusual the canals is restricted by small boats, was heard from them until, a little more then a week ago, the Police Commissioners our most expensive form of water nevigaordered that the bakeshops should be opened on Sundays for the sale of bread and milk only. "What! No baked beans?" said Boston. Great was the commotion. bitter were the words about government without the consent of the governed, and many were the threats to buy Aladdin ovens of EDWARD ATKINSON on Monday morning and straightway begin baking

fast. It was not exactly a case of no beans, but of no clear conscience with beans, for those who got beans from the bakery did so in knowing violation of law and order.

In the days and nights that have interened the ablest lawyers of Boston have been studying the question of human rights in the matter of Sunday morning baked beans. They find that the law of 1895, chapter 434, does not prohibit " the making or seiling by bakers or their employees of bread or other food usually dealt in by them, before 10 o'clock in the morning. It seems that the crisis hinges upon the word "usually." The regular bean mornings in Boston are those of Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. On Wednesdays and Saturdays beams are a luxury; on Sundays they are a necessary. The question is whether catering to two luxuries and a necessary a week justifies the interpretation "usually." Doubtless the affirmative will win, and an exciting crisis will have been passed.

## Olney on Executive Usurpation.

Poetic justice requires one more reference to RICHARD OLNEY'S specific objections to what he calls " McKinleyism."

In one specification Mr. OLNEY accuse President McKINLEY of having failed "to uphold the dignity and independence of his great office," and of having exercised the functions of that office "in subservience to other branches of the Government," meaning that he has truckled habitually

In another specification, however, Mr. OLNEY declares that Congress has abdicated its functions, which have been improperly assumed and exercised by the Executive after a fashion of "militarism

that Mr. McKINLEY is a usurper. This charge of over-assertion and overassumption of executive power by Mr. Mckinley comes curiously from the former Secretary of State in the Hon. GROVER the next day's news in the interest of men CLEVELAND's Cabinet. For it was Mr. OLNEY himself who attempted, less than and industry throughout the Union. The four years ago, to arrogate to the Executive Arkansas election of Monday was of no the exclusive control of one of the most concern to anybody, for there was no pos- important of the functions of Government sibility of its indicating anything except in its foreign relations, namely the recogpolitical stolidity. The size of the Demo- nition of new Governments. He himself cratic majority relatively to the past was wrote and gave to the press on December 19. of no consequence, even in the estimation 1896, a statement practically defying Congress to interfere with the Executive in many of them did not take the pains to go | the management of our foreign affairs. A resolution was before the Senate recog-That discreditable political condition nizing the independence of Cuba. From prevalis throughout the old Confederate | Secretary OLNET's office in the State De-States. Nobody turns to them with any partment came unexpectedly this combined

"It is perhaps my duty to point out that the res ution, if passed by the Senate, can probably be renent gentiemen who vote for it in the Senate, and if passed by the House of Representatives can only regarded as another expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the House. power to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba as an independent State rests exclusively with the Ex

" A resolution on this subject by the Senate or b the House, by both bodies or by one, whether con-current or joins, is inoperative as legislation and is important only as advice of great weight voluntarily tendered w the Executive regarding the manner t which he shall exercise his Constitutional functions."

The insolent tone of this extra-official communication to Congress attracted general attention. No Executive of the United States Government-not even ANDREW ACKSON in the case of the recognition of the independence of Texas; and ANDREW JACKSON did not lack the quality of selfassertion-had ever dared to go so far as that. Mr. OLNEY's position was not upheld in law or by precedent; and the incident merely passed into history, and perhaps into one of the learned Dr. CLEVELAND'S

the Executive. We revive its memory merely that peop's charge comes from the statesman who originated the theory of paramountcy in the celebrated case of BLOUNT for use of the Union than if they were inhabited to prevent the annexation of Hawaii: who inspired the Venezuela message and brought Alas, alas! for these once great and this nation, without the advice or consent of Congress, to the very edge of war with England; and who, in the case of the recognition of Cuba, denied the power of Congress to do any more than put on record the individual opinions of a certain number of "eminent gentlemen" sitting in the Senate and in the House.

# The Advance in Ocean Freights.

The advance in ocean freight rates by the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Associaion is attributed to the increased cost of coal which has nearly doubled in price in England since the outbreak of the South African war, and to the scarcity of ships owing to their impressment in the military transport service. Both these conditions are abnormal. There is no probability that the coal famine in Europe, due, as it mainly is, to the scarcity of labor owing to strikes and other temporary causes will long continue; nor is it likely that the large number of vessels of the merchant marine, now serving the necessities of war, will be diverted from their usual functions as commerce carriers for a great while When foreign coal is cheap and ships are plentiful again the causes that disturb

normal ocean freights will disappear. On the whole, the world has had very little complaint to make of high ocean freights for many years. Everybody knows of course, that the actual cost of water transportation is inherently cheaper than that of land transportation and that long distance ocean freightage is, as a rule the cheapest freight carriage in the world The cost of carriage is naturally smaller on large than on small vessels; on the largest ocean freighters it has averaged, for some years, about one-twentieth of a cent per ton mile. Transportation charges on our great lakes are, on an average, remarkably mile they are higher than the cost of long distance ocean freightage. Lake freights must naturally be a little higher than deep sea freights because the distance hauled is comparatively short, lake vessels are smaller and lake navigation is restricted.

The present average rate on the New York canals is 1.9 mills per ton mile, very much higher than the rates on the lakes and the reason is that navigation on shallow waterways and looks. Canals are tion and yet the present average canal rates are only about one-third that of most railroads in the country: though our inland freight rates both by water and land have been continuously declining for thirty years.

The cheapest ocean freights, however, have not had a tithe of the influence in mak-

the enormous development of our interior land and water routes, with very low freight charges, that enables us to carry grain and meat 1,000 miles to the seacoast and sell them to food-buying countries in competition with producers whose supplies

are raised not far from the sea.

What Does He Want of Money? Hopeful JIM JONES chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee "has arranged for a private meeting with Indiana Democrats at National Committeeman Taggarr's hotel in Indianapolis, Sept. 18, for the purpose of explaining the necessity for liberal contributions from Indiana."

Why are contributions, liberal or niggardly, necessary? If the Democratic orators are telling the truth the liberty of Americans is in severe danger. Their form of government will be changed radically, if the Republicans are successful in the elections. Despotism and the subversion of democratic-republican self-government threaten them.

What, then, do the Democrats need of money? If American liberty and selfgovernment are threatened, Americans will rise in their defence spontaneously. No Democratic campaign funds will be necessary. Man, destined to be made a seri and a vassal by the wicked Republicans. will assert himself, and it will be a waste of affort to collect money and put it above

Hopeful Jim Jones is false to his own high hopes and the great cause of antimperialism when he looks for contributions to the Democratic campaign fund. If the American people are about to be enslaved, they can be trusted to defend their rights without any help from the check books of plutocrats.

Col. Mose Wetmore. The harper in the old ballad says: "If I had killed a man to-day, JACK, I would tell it thee; I have not killed a man to-day, JACK, thou hast killed three."

If we have done an injustice to Col. Moses COLUMBUS WETMORE of St. Louis, life for us must be one long penitential apology. And we have, if the Kansas City Times knows what it is talking about, a thing which may occasionally happen. We venerate Col. MOSE WETMOBE if "venerate" is not too cold a word. He is the one Democrat and mar who knows how to deal with the Octopus. He takes that terror of the sea by all its tentacies, whirls it swiftly into space and shouts "Ha, ha!" Everybody else is atraid of the Octopus. The Octopus is afraid of Col. Mose WETMORE.

In 1899 Col. Mose WETMORE, then President of the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, sold out that concern at an enormous figure to the Union Tobacco Company. The price was \$12,500,000, but the Colonel got only a twentieth of that sum. The same year he founded the M. C. Wetmore Tobacco Company, capitalized as \$1,250,000 and tremendously successful from the start. It was said in the Kansas City Journal the other day, and we innocently repeated the assertion, that Col. Mose WETMORE had sold this company to the Tobacco Trust at an advance of \$250,000 over the par value of the stock.

The Kansas City Times says that this is not the case. Col. Mose Wermone's health is not what it ought to be, but he has not sold to the Trust and will not sell, we infer, until an even more comfortable profit is offered to him.

Still. Col. Mose Wermone, who always does well, will do better to sell. He is an intimate friend of Col. BRYAN. It doesn't many of the most illustrious mon in Amer- Princeton lectures on the Independence of look well for him to conduct successfully if held within easy reach of New York, would an independent tobacco company in oppo- be popular. sition to the Trust. The deadly upas tree may understand what force there is in the of monopoly seems not deadly at all when charge of Executive usurpation when the | Col. Mose Wermone can carry on his business in the shadow of it. It is his duty to "stick" the Trusts early and often; and we have no doubt that he will continue to do so when his health is restored.

# The Bryan Hopes.

BEYAN argues that the Constitution extends in full by its own force to every foot of land under the American flag. He hopes that the American people won't find out before November that the United States courts, from the lowest to the highest, have decided by overwhelming and irresistible decisions that he is wrong.

He is running on a platform declaring for the fraud of free silver. He hopes that the gold Democrats who have returned to the Democratic party on the issue of imperialism will not cease to believe in his readiness to betray it.

He is running on a platform on which imperialism is said to be the paramount issue. He hopes that the silver men won't take this portion of the platform seriously.

He is running as a Democrat. He hopes that the Populists won't lay it up against him. He is running as a Populist. He hope

that Democrata will forget it. He is running as a Silver Republican. He hopes that the Silver Republicans, mainly men of the West, won't give him up because

of their belief in expansion. He is running as an avowed friend of AGUINALDO. He hopes that this won't drive American votes away from him. So every Democratic hope of 1900 has

error or humbug back of it. There has been some harsh Democratio critidam of Governor RCOSEVELT based on the garbling of a certain speech of his at St. Pani. People who have induiged in it will do well to give a little attention to this account of a prominent Tennessee Democrat's remarks about certain citizens of the United States against whom the Democratic policy is now directed. We quote from the leading Democratio newspaper of Texas, the Galveston Daily News:

"The Nashellie American is supporting the Kan eas City ticket and the Democratic ticket of its State. but takes occasion to deny that all the soldiers fight ing in the far off Philippines are murderers. It dares call Congressman CARMACK down as follows:

call Congressman Carmack down as follows:

"Mr. Carmack unwisely allowed his zeal to get
the better of his judgment the other day, and in an
unguarded moment declared the war in the Philippines to be "murder in the sight of GoD." He should
not make such an exaggerated statement, one without
warrant of fact, but in doing so, of course did not
mean the solders, or the First Tennessee Regiment,
that saw service there, were murderers. Soldiers are
but insuraments in the hands of the Government and
must oney orders. It is theirs but to do or die, theirs
not to reason why—but his reference was to the Republican Administration that sent them there. But
we hope that Mr. Carmack. for his own sake, will
not induige in this kind of "argument" again.

"Congressman CARMACR's assertion is an insult States. In his effect to combat imperialism, as provided by party programme, he has gone over the line to condemn as murderers the heroes of his own State and of other States who are auffering, fighting and

dying at the front. Thousands of men, quite as Democratic as Mr. CARMACK is, will resent the charge that the men who risk their lives in a sturdy effort to make binding the Parts treaty, with which the Spanish war closed, are committing 'murder in the sight morning and straightway begin baking ing us a great trading nation that our in-beans for the following Sunday's break- land transportation has exerted It is fortunate affain. All right-talking people are

agreed as to that. Would that it might be brought to termination. This is the prayer of every American whose heart is to the right place and whose soul is not dead. So mote it be with the war in China, and with the awful struggle in South Africa. So may it be with all wars. May it come to pass speedfly that the nations of the earth shall know war no more forever. While this is true, the News appreclates the fact that the American people, represented by some of their wisest men, have taken on certain duties and obligations in these far off islands, and

that such duties must be faithfully performed. "A failure to carry out the agreement made by treaty would endanger the lives of a hundred peaceful Filipinos where one warlike Tagal is now endangered. While some mistakes have been made, some wrongs committed, it seems that the general course of warfare in the Philippines is not chargeable selely t rors on our part. AGUINALDO and his followers are fighting for a power which we won and then bought Spain. This purchase was made by a treaty which Mr. BRYAN himself approved. The present contest is apparently a necessary effort to make the treaty effective. Who doubts that untimely politics like that of Mr. CARMACK has had a deal to do with the prolongation of the struggle? How unfortunate it is that any public speaker in this broad land should consider tt his duty to condemn the soldiers of his own country and thus to encourage and mislead the enemy, as a means of exciting prejudice against an

"The methods pursued in the Philippines are subject to legitimate criticism. It is quite in order to dis-cuss the plane to be followed in the future treatment of that people. It is quite in order to expose any shortages, failures and scandals that have come of the war, if campaien capital can be made in that way. It is not in order, nowever, to take up arms with the nemy against one's own country and to declare the neighbor who is at the front, who is bearing the burden and heat of the war, who is taking dangers as they come, a murderer in the sight of Gon! To do this is unspeakably mean, and the News can conorive of no prospective political success that tends to excuse of to palliate such outrageous infustice."

Yet CARMACK of Tennessee is merely a memper of the Democratic party.

The Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS of Massachrisetts, the Hon. Darsten Ravis of Missouri and the Hon, GATLING GUN WINDLE of Illinois are to take the stump for the Paramount in Indiana. They are already advertised as Wind and WINDLE

The Hou, J. M. W. BROKHAM the successor "the martyred Gomen," has discovered that liberty is seriously menaced in Kentucky. It seems that the only trustworthy protector of liberty is the Goebel law. It strange that Mr. BRYAN doesn't recommand that sheet anchor of our liberties for use in the Philippines.

The Hon. GEORGE L. WELLINGTON of Maryand in the act of striking imperialism with lightning is one of the most faccinating spectacle now on view.

A Wisconsin soldier writes home an account of the death of a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment, who was ambushed by a party of Ingalog insurgents. He was mortally wounded when captured, but his nose and ears were cut off with a sword by the leader of the Washingtons and Hampdens. Here is an appropriate subject for the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD Carrison's Tabasco-Tagalog muse.

ith Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines in our con-trol and well fortified, we control the Pacific and can enforce the open door policy in China and the Straits Settlements. This is why the haul down the flaggers are stupid blatherswite. — Memphis Commercial Ap-

Thus day by day do leading Democratic journals of the South support BRYAN by kicking his platform.

The marked success of the first race meet of the New York Automobile Racing Association, held at Newport on Thursday, assures more interesting fun with the horseless vehicles With his wonderful French flyer WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, Jr. won the "Automobile Racing Championehip of America;" but several of the other machines proved that the makers of self-propelling carriages in this country understand the business. The most significant feature of the meeting, however, was that it was attended by nearly 9,000 persons, despite the fact that it was held at a place remote from railroads and street cars. Conveyances of almost any description were acceptable to the crowd. One may easily conclude for himself as to whether a similar event,

We ettigens of the United States.-National Party Evident misprint. "We, the citizens of the United States" must have been meant.

The idea of two grown Americans like GROVER CLEVELAND and HENRY WATTERSON stopping now to discuss each other's part in the Democratic anti-tariff campaign of the last twenty years! WILLIAM JENNINGS BEYAN is running for President in the name of the Democratio party on a platform of free silver and "crush the courts." The worst said of his opponent, WILLIAM McKINLEY, is that the latter, being President and charged with the command of the United States Army, is not surrendering to certain rebels who are firing on the fing. It is a time for every American with a healthy sense of honor and feeling for is country to give his time and energy to BRYAN'S defeat, regardless of CLEVELAND'S or Watterson's or any other man's relations o the tariff.

The Nashville Banner asks Col. BRYAN "to deny specifically the charge that if elected he will reorganize the Supreme Court." Col. BRYAN is not standing upon the Chicago-Kansas City platform for the purpose of denying it.

# NO AMENDMENTS THIS YEAR

Three Propositions to Be Considered by New York Voters.

Article XIV. of the New York State Constitu tion provides that after any proposed amendment to the Constitution has been approved by majority of the elected members of both branches of the State Legislature it "shall be published for three months" preceding the election of the succeeding Legislature in order that the members elected to it may be chosen with reference to their action upon it. Three such proposed amendments, ratified by one Legislature, are to be voted upon by the Senators and Assemblymen elected on Nov. 6. The first proposed amendment provides for three additional Judges for the Second Supreme Court district. The second is a limitation of the duties and powers of the Legislature. These, as now fixed by the Constitution, are stated in general terms with some prohibitions. The Legislature is prohibited from passing private or local bills in a number of cases, one of which is the regulation of the rate of interest on money. Another is as to the draining of swamps, a third as to locating or changing county seats, and another as to the drawing and impanelling of grand and petit jurors. To these limitations of the power of the Legisla-ture, the enumerated exceptions to which have been in force since 1846, the date of the adop-tion of the present Constitution, it is proposed to add another: The Legislature is to be prohibited in the future from granting to any person, association, firm or corporation an exemption from taxation on real or personal property.

Heretofore it has frequently been the custom Heretofore it has frequently been the custom of the Legislature to exempt charitable and other institutions from the payment of sundry taxes and by degrees the exemptions have been steadily increased. In 1852 the amount of property exempted from taxation for various reasons in New York city was of the appraised value of 1821,000,000,000, exclusive of water taxes and assessments for improvements. The proposed Constitutional amendment will not reduce the amount of exempted property materially, but it will prevent, or is intended to prevent, new exemptions by subsequent Legislatures. The third proposed amendment to the Constitution provides for four additional Supreme Court Judges in the First or New York county district of the Supreme Court.

# Because Apology Is Needed

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you explain why it is that this year whenever a prominent Democrat proposes to vote the Democratic ticket he comes out with a long fetter of apology in W. N. FRANK

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

garding the retention of a military force at Pekin are now pretty well known, but only one of them, Russia, has formulated a definite polcy. That policy is now openly supported by France, and it is around the Russian leclaration that all the discussion going on turns. Meanwhile all the Powers are apparently making arrangements looking to the Pekin for the winter, our own included. The British Government, it is reported, is of the pinion that it is desirable for the allied forces remain at Pekin until satisfactory arrangements for peace are concluded with the Chinese overnment; and the reply of the German overnment is said not to be definite or satisfactory. It is ominous that the Japanese have ound it necessary to take steps to safeguard their acquired rights in the Province of Fuhkien in the event of a partition of China resulting from the present imbroglio. The situation as regards Germany is peculiar; her Government speaks and acts for the Triple Alliance, while France and Russia are acting nore or less in accord, and the relations between France and Germany are becoming perceptibly cordial. This improvement in the attitude of the two countries toward each other, only feebly protested against by some of the French extremists, if sustained, is bound to seriously modify the whole current of European Continental politics, more especially as regards Italy. Such an incident as that reported to have taken place at Shanghai yesterday, when French marines welcomed and feted the German marines who landed to take partin the protection of the foreign concessions, would have been impossible a short time ago. It will be one of the most remarkable results of the Chinese troubles, should they have been the means of bringing about the solidarity of Europe,

Meantime Count von Waldersee has passed by Colombo in Ceylon on his way to China, where he is due to arrive in another for might or . Until then there will be a good deal of temorizing with the situation. For the moment there seems no immediate danger of a renewal of hostilities, though it is evident there are movements going on among the Chinese about which nothing certain is known. The Japanese oreign Office is said to have received information that a picked body of Hunan troops inder the Viceroy Liu Kwen Yi, is on its way to Shaned to act as a bodyguard to the court; but that does not necessarily signify any aggressive intention, and though there are Shanghai reports of murders of missionaries, there are on the other hand reports of protection being given to them by the responsible authorities. Li Hung Chang is said have asked for an American escort on his ourney north, which is an interesting indication that the distrust said to be felt in some uarters toward the old statesman is reciproeated by him. As his presence at Pekin is essential to the opening of negotiations, it would seem that the sooner he reached there the better: and he could hardly do so more securely than with an American escort

### IN SOUTH APRICA.

Gen. Buller appears to have made little if any progress in his attempt to push through the mountains to Lydenburg from Machalodorp. In a despatch dated Sept. & Lord oberts reports Gen. Ian Hamilton as having ached Dulistroom nearly due north of Belfast and being within signalling distance of Gen. Buller, who is near Badfontein, to the eastward. The object of Gen. Bamilton's novement is to try and turn the Boar right dank, while Gen. Buller operates against the and left of the Beer position. While this main movement progress, whole commandes and smaller oands are keeping British columns actively moving about north and south of the Vasi, the hurassing work telling severely on the horses, while the number of men sent to hospital and of invalids going back to England each month runs up to an average of To keep the army in the field up to its required strength an equivalent number are sent out from England in the same time, many of them returned invalids hardly out of the convaescent stage. Reports from Rhodesia describe Mr. Cecil Rhodes as having much trouble in bringing things into shape, the British and other European settlers beginning to demand some voice in the management of the affairs of the country.

## PUNERAL OF COMPTROLLER MORGAN. Body Taken to Buffalo, Where Final Services

Will Be Held on Sunday. ALBANY, Sept. 7 .- The body of the late Comproller William J. Morgan was taken to Buffalo on the Empire State express to-day after orayer services had been held at his late Albany prayer services had been seed a list and about bome. The committees appointed by the chairman of the State Committee and by Lieut.—Gov Weedruff and Speaker S. Frederick Mixon to represent the two branches of the Legislature will attend the funeral services in Buffalo on Sunday, as will also the State officers and heads of departments. Gov. Roosavelt will be represented by his military secretary.

The Great Advantage of "the Trust" to Labor TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: Mr. Abram S. Hewitt makes the strong point in ecent interview that "the trusts" or the modern combinations of business on a large scale in corporations, so far from being injurious to abor, as demagogues and superficial writers allege, is to the direct advantage of labor.

In the first place, as we know from experimoe, the "trust" or corporation is a safer employer. Again, and here is Mr. Hewitt's most elling point, it provides the means by which labor may, and in the course of time will, become "profit sharing," or when labor and captal will be one.

Formerly, as Mr. Hewitt says, all great bustness was owned by a comparatively few men. and the workers in it had no chance of becomng partners. The so-called "trust" is a corporation in which there are thousands of hares, the price of each of which makes part pership possible to all provident workers. A business once held absolutely by a few men is thus opened up for the investment of the savings of the many, if they are inclined to become partners in it. Every workman may have his proprietary share in it and thus become both mployer and employed.

So far, then, from the reviled "trusts" offerng injury to labor, they are destined to offer to it an opportunity for combination in produc tion which will settle the "labor question" by naking labor itself the capital. Bryan is going about vituperating trusts, but

wise men who are wage workers see in their principle the promise of future benefit for them and of great and wholesome social and indus-WAGE EARNER. trial transformation. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

#### Of Course, When Silver Becomes the Standard Everything Will Be Paid in Silver.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance, No. 1, he said that if he was elected to the office of President of the Inited States next November, that as soon as he was inaugurated be would immediately call an extra session of Congress and give freedom to the Inhabit-tants of the Philippine Islands and recall the army of the United States, which would include the bringing

If elected President of the United States Mr. Bryan will become Commander-in-Chief of the army. This being the case, will Mr. Bryan pay the soldiers of the United States of America in silver? It is very important that the soldiers of the American army understand this matter clearly and distinctly as to what Mr. Bryan's intentions are in the matter. NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept 1. OLD SOLDIER.

#### The Function of "Imperialism." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET Imperi

alism is the biggest political fake the country has ever had since the Democrats tried to work it on Lin-coln in '64. It is worked now to give false Democratic friends of honest money and others a chance to crawlinto a very small hole and eat crow. it is called imperialism, but it is crow all the same and the dirtiest kind of crow, with free silver sauca. MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

STRANGE CASES.

Queer Things About Certain Democrats-The In a general way the views of the Powers re-

Case of Mr. Bourke Cockran. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some thing queer is in the air. Eminent Democrate who have left the forces of honest money and gone over to Bryanism are explaining their change of heart with reasoning that makes the listener wonder what next will happen to his own mind. You can understand the words they cupation of the country between Taku and utter, but the reasoning faculty back of them is hidden from understanding. Mr. Carl Schurz's presentation of his case has been riddled by Secretary Gage. THE SUN has dealt adequately with that even more remarkable contradiction of himself, the Hon. Richard Olney. Among the curiosities of thought, however, Mr. Bourke Cockran, easily the first in opposition to Bryanism four years ago, must have a place in the front rank. Follow Mr. Cockran through a few of his recent political expressions and then think what you think of it. In 1896, Mr. Cookran had the bonor of being selected to reply to Bryan's Madison Square

Garden speech. His oration was admirable as a whole and most satisfactory in its effect, but I remember being struck at the time of its delivery with the extraordinary contradiction of sentiment to which I will call your attention. The speaker begun: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Dimocrate all: The issue has been well stated by your presiding officer. Stripped, as he says of all verbal disguise, it is an issue of common honesty, an issue between the honest discharge and the dishonest

morals and of justice. It involves the existence of social order. It is a contest for civilization itself. This was a worthy beginning for an oration designed to condemn the debasement of the comage and the overthrowing of the integrity of the Supreme Court of which Mr. Bryan was the candidate. But in the very next breath, asif forgetful, or never even really comprehending the elevation of his first ideas. Mr.

repudiation of public and private obligations. On this question honest men cannot differ. It is one of

Cockran thus grovelled: I am willing to state here that if Mr. Bryan could show me that by any means known to beaven or known on earth, any means revealed to the comprehension of man, that wages could be increased.

am ready to support him here and now. For an increase of wages Mr. Cockran would have abandoned the "issue of common honesty." the "existence of social order" or even

civilization itself. Mr. Cockran, in his letter to the Anti-Imperialist Convention in Indianapolis of Aug. 14, says that we must "liberate ourselves from the questions and passions of the last campaign," although those questions and passions are biazing in the light of the Chicago platform reaffirmed at Kanssa City.

In this same letter be says that imperialism being the paramount issue, is the sole issue, for "no Presidential election ever decided more than one question." Yet four years ago Mr. Cockran pleaded valiantly, not only for honest money, but for the inviolability of the Federal Courts, which was coupled as an issue with the gold standard.

Mr. Cockran speaks of the silver question as connething with which "Mr. Bryan as President cannot possibly deal;" yet Mr. Cockran is familiar both with the powers of the President and with the possibilities open to him under our existing financial laws. It is impossible that he should be in need of the instruction contained in Mr. Gage's letters to Mr. Carl Soburg. Mr. Cockran holds that "Mr. Bryan's conver

sion to a belief in sound money would be reason for national rejoicing," but the "abandonment or abasement of his sincerity" regarding fresilver "would be national calamity." That is, he thinks it more important that Bryan's sincerity should be preserved than that the national honor and prosperity should be relieved of the danger to them which is insepara-And finally Mr. Cockran pleads for Bryan ecause "his unequivocal advocacy of free

allyer forced the Rapphlican party to declare

for gold." He glorifles the pickpocket as a protector of property because his presence warned the growd to be careful of their pooket books. And with the nation's honor hanging in the balance, Mr. Cockran invites support of Bryan because, in his prophetic vision, the country will probably not go so far as to give Bryan entire control of Congress! This is like throwing dice for the country's good name or Mr.

ockran's political comfort. Here are points of view beyond the power of the normal mind to find. One is forced to con clude that mental processes are at work in Mr. Cockran which are neither intelligible nor common to ordinary men.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

A Workingman's View. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: My first vote in New York will be cast this fall for McKinley because he is an executive officer who has respected the wishes of the people and has thereby given to the country a prosperity such as it has not known for

has had the courage to cast them aside and voice the sentiment of the majority. For that I admire him. There is no imperialism in that. I am afraid if Bryan were to be elected he would throw this country imo just what the Democrats are now trying to make an issue. He would be as Prest dent, a boss, a dietator, an imperialist of the rankest type. Bryan's entire course the past four years has shown him to be such. I cannot, therefore, vote for him as a workingman, as we need just such men as McKinley in the White House-men who are execu

years. Though at times having adverse opinions be

tive not dictatorial; men who respect the wishes of the commercial and industrial centres men who ten to create rather than destroy commerce between countries, in fact, men who are men, not demigods. hope every laboring man will view the present situa tion as I do and east his vote for McKinley and contousd prosperity rather than for Bryon and depres sion and possibly anarchy. R. M. STURGEON. BROOKLYN, Sept. 6.

Try It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR OF: I am told that if one examined the lungs of a dog with an X-ray t would reveal the seat of his panes. Is that so? TELLOW CUR. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

From Nett Week's Christian Harald. CELEBRATION OF THE DELIVERANCE OF THE PRISONERS OF PEKIN, AUGUST, 1990. They're safe! Their way was bounded

Te Deum.

Ashteldrof blasen glory God's love did interpose Where waved the banner glory Uplifted by their foes.

By Death, in dreadful mien,

While still their camp surrounded

Unfurl the standard, Christian Yes! raise is with a shout Before the hordes Philistian-The slaves of dream and doubt IV. Repeat the song of Moses,

III.

Where the dark Sphinz reposes, Led forth his chosen band. Glad Midam's cymbala, clashing, Shall cadence David's psalm;

Deborah's song outflashing.

Who, from the shadow-land

Shall wake the slumbrous palm VL Will find some hidden chord To sound, with Heaven's own-chots

The glory of the Lord. VIL To Him whose way is shrouded,

But who, through day and night, His purposes keeps unclouded, The victory of Right-

VIII To Him, in holy rapture, Our peen shall ascend. Unloosed, the heathen capture, God, our Eternal Friend!

FROM A SAVINGS BANK TRUSTEE.

Why One Gold Democrat Abandons That Name and Becomes Straight Republican. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SHY: Although I have been a Democrat since I cast my first vote. I am now constrained to believe that I ceased to be one in 1896, when, in company with a goodly number of voters, who have been designated as Gold Democrats, I cast my vote

for Mr. McKinley and sound money. With many others, I discern that the Demo cratic party has changed its beliefs and its eachings. It no longer professes the creed taught by its founders.

It is not without pity that one observes the constant endeavor of Mr. Bryan to create unrost and discontent in the minds of the unsuc cessful and unenergetic by arraying class against class. I have such confidence in the sanity and sound judgment of the American people that I am satisfied his methods will neet with their disapproval and condemnation But just returning from a trip abroad to which I made careful observations as to the ondition of the laboring classes in Europe, the impression made upon me by the poverty, unsettled condition and apparent hopelessness of the producing classes there, is still particularly vivid.

No American workman, if he knew the facts would exchange his lot for that of his brother on the other side. All who are candid will admit that, under the present Administration, the country has been prosperous, work abundant and wages higher, and men who are competent to judge say that the possibilities of greater prosperity with our natural resources our intelligence, and our energy are practically limitless, if the policy which encouraged and permitted these happy conditions of affairs s unchanged. It is an insult to the intelligence of voters

to argue, as I have heard Democrats do, that Bryan as President could do no harm to the usiness world, even if he were so incline i, because the Republicans are in control of the American Congress. In other words, vote our candidate in, and although he may be unsafe and danger

his claws will be clipped and his teeth extracted by the Republican lawmakers. I, for one, believe that if the Republican party has demonstrated its attachment to sound money, it were wise to continue in power all its branches, executive and legislative.

and thus take no chances. Personally, as a trustee of several financial institutions whose deposits are largely made up of the earnings of people of small means. consider that I should be untrue to my trust if I did not oppose by my word and vote an policy whose success would eventually permit

the repayment of the deposits of any institution in our land in depreciated currency. The cry of imperialism is disingement in. No one who thinks a moment can believe in its sincerity. No party can exist in this country that refuses to follow the desires and beliefs of the majority. I must confess that there have as yet been no tyrannical or enslaving tendencies manifested by any considerable number of our fellow citizens. The truth is that imperialism is a party shibboleth and meant to play upon the prejudices and fancles

of the silly and the weak. L therefore, abandon the name Gold Democrat for that of Republican, and declare with pride that I shall vote for McKinley and Roose. CHARLES L. SICARDI. NEW YORK, Sept. &.

COL. KIMBALL VINDICATED.

Official Investigation of the Charges Against Him Shows Them to Be False. Col. Amos S. Kimball, the Assistant Quare ermaster General in charge of the local depote who recently asked for an investigation of his office by the War Department on account of certain charges made against him by the Philip pines Company, has received a letter from

Washington informing him of his vindication. The charges made by the Philippines Company were to the effect that Col. Kimball had discriminated against the company in awarding contracts for moving supplies to Mantla. The Philippines Company secured several contracts by underbidding competitors, but later, it in turn, was underbid by the Pan-American Express Company. The Philippines Company brought suft in July last against the Pan-Ameria can Company, charging conspiracy. The amount of the suit was \$100,000 and Col Aim-

ball was mentioned in it. The letter Col Kimball has received is as

ollows: Colonel Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quarter master General, United States Army: Colonel Amos S. Kimbell, Assistant Quarterunder General, United States Army:

Sia: Referring to your letter of the 26th
ult, addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, transmitting elippings from
certain newspapers published in New York
city, concerning certain charges made against
you by the representative of the Philippines
Compeny, and requesting that an Inspector
be sent to investigate the matter, I have the
honor to inform you that the report of Malor
John M. K. Davis, First United States Artillery,
who was designated by the Inspector General
of the Army to investigate the case, has been
received in this office, and that Major Davis's
opinion that "Col. A. S. Kimball acted in the
whole matter in a perfectly honorable manner,
and, in all the transactions referred to in the
complaint, looked only to securing to the Government the best terms and the best service
obtainable, with fairness to all and with favor
to none," is concurred in by the Secretary of
War. Very respectfully.

(Signed) W. H. Carren,
Assistant Adjutant General.

"A Fine Idea Finely Carried Out."

From the Spectator. The Americans have succeeded in doing what we should have thought impossible—they have spread the impression of a funeral service at one and the same indivisible point of time throughout a continent Mr. Huntington, the great builder and manager of American Southwestern ratiways, fled, and, as he was very popular throughout his lines, those who had been in his employ wished to pay to his memory some special and striking honor. With the half poetle, half practical feeling which often distinguishes American acts. they arranged that at the moment when in New York the body of their late chief was carried from the church to the grave the trains upon the many eystems of lines which he had ontrolled should as by some common and selfderived impulse arrest their movement. As the coma was lifted, through thousands of miles of line covering the whole distance from the Atlantic to the Padde, every train stopped. The communication of a continent was arrested as by some supernatural ommand. Not a wheel turned until the body had been lowered, when, as if released by some impulse resumed. That was a really fine idea finely carried out The dead man had created the lines, had, as it were, given them breath, and when life stopped with him, so, as in sympathy, it momentarily did with the is

> Parts's Malagassy Zenobia From the London Dadly Chronicia

The exiled Queen Ranavalona has obtained permission from the French Government to visit the Exhibition. The journey will take place after the trans-Madagascar. The Queen will be present to do hone! to her late Consort and Prime Minister. Water 13 Paris Ranavalona will maintein the strictest privacy. although it is probable that she will be speed of recognized. M. Laferrière, Governor of Algeria bat been instructed to defray the expenses of the journey. and to raise the Queen's annual pension from \$5.0 ... f. to \$0,000f. Ranavalone has adopted Western cortoms, dresses in well-chosen costumes, and has come a Roman Catholic. Although auffering fr m occasional fits of melancholy she accepts her hantshment with cheerful resignation. Her eagerness to see the French capital is boundless, and she has already sent a letter of thanks to President Loubet

# Bryan and Panto.

From the Nashoule Banner. The paramount issue which ochoerns every nterest in our country is the financial issue. At ? threatened change of or interference with the gold standard policy is a menace to business and pros-

From the Kanaga City Journal. J. J. Hagerman of Colorado Springs, at present the entire owner of the Mollie Gibson silver mior. yesterday: "I believe if Mr. Bryan be elected the H will inevitably precipitate a far worse panic than that of 1893. I do not believe that legislation, by any means, can possibly affect the price of silver.